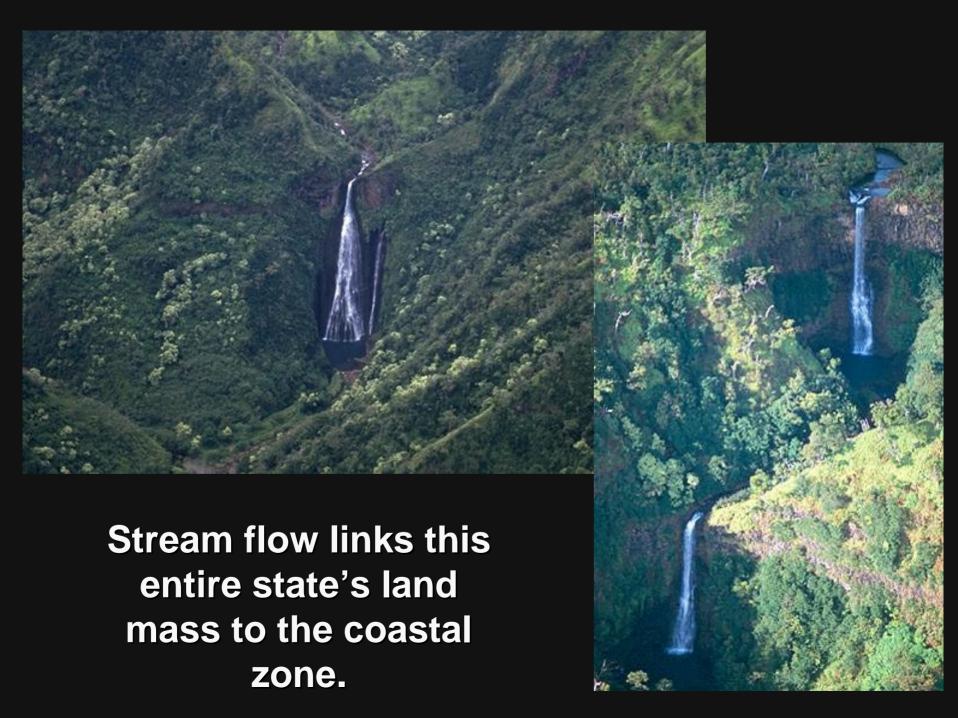


Formed via volcanic action,

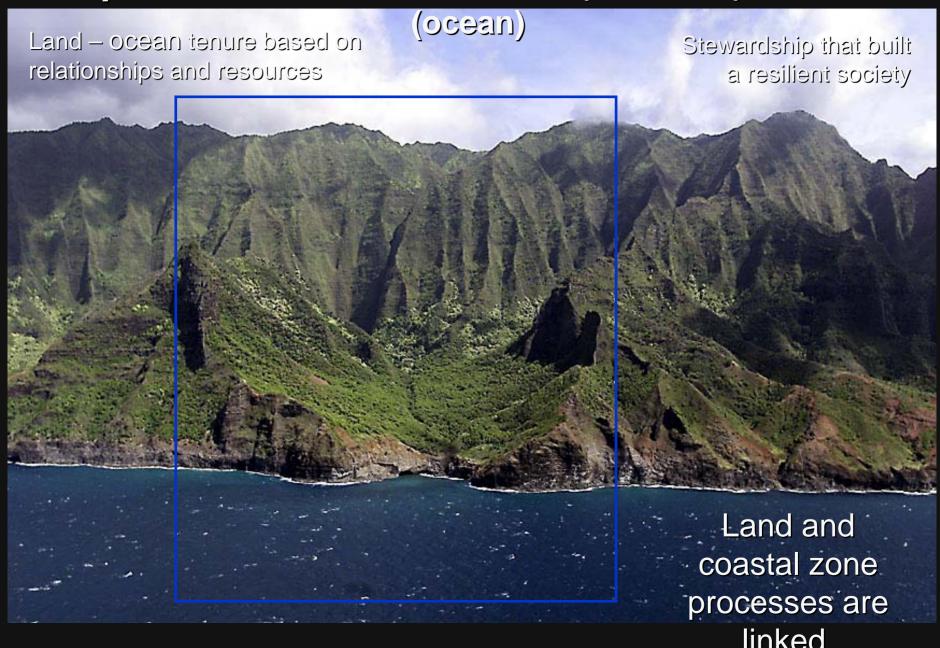








### Ahupua'a stretch from mauka (mountain) to makai





Nualolo aina, Kaua'i

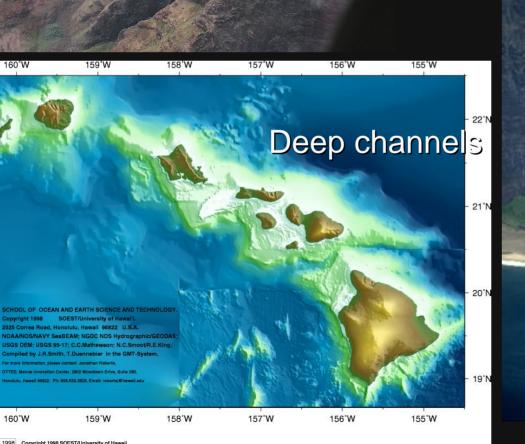
Steep valleys isolate populations and lead to new genotypes.

Early biologists
hypothesized that each
valley held separate sets
of species arising from
reproductive isolation.

New species are specialized to these habitats, making them vulnerable.



# Isolating mechanisms about



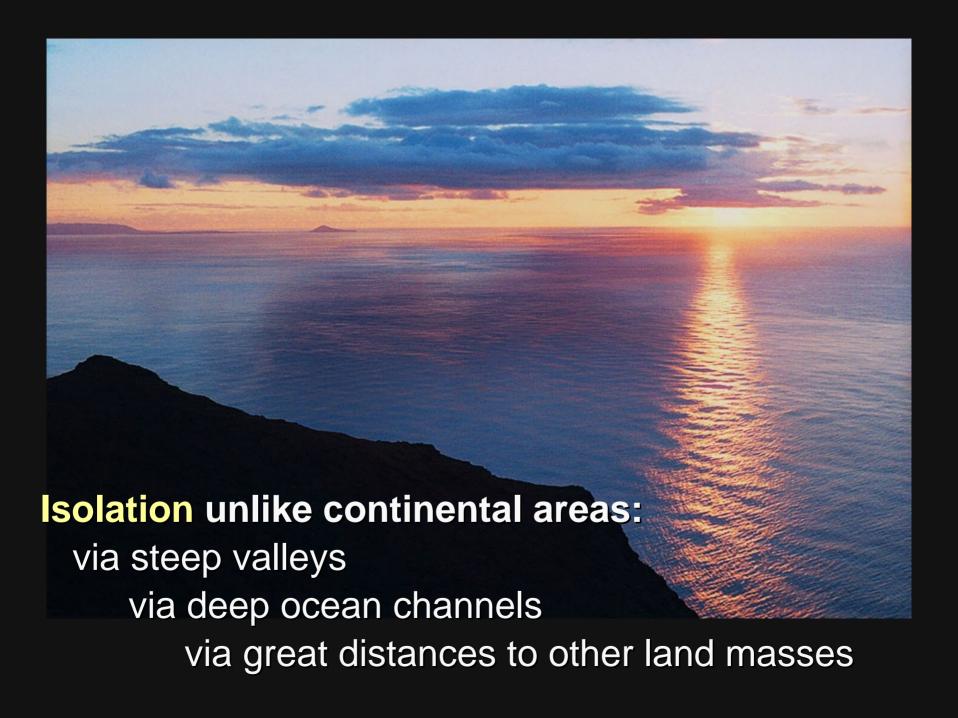


160°W

21°N -

20°N -

19°N -



# Hawaii's isolation is global



Highest sea cliffs in the world



# Threats to native aquatic species



Non-indigenous introductions unintentional /intentional

Changes in land use practices

Loss of ecosystem quality – deterioration & poor water targeted species collections



Even in the ocean, some Hawaiian species are found no where else – they are endemic.





25 % of corals25 % of algae25 % of shallow water fish

32 % of shallow water invertebrates

Only on our reefs





# Some of our reefs have changed – dramatically

French Frigate Shoals



Kaneohe Bay



These species are only in Hawai'i

#### **Hawaiian Principles:**

**Mālama** To take care of; preserve

Today:

Respect and conserve the environment

#### Mālama i ka lani

Stars guided their ancestors.



#### Mālama i ka āina

The land gave them life and protection.



#### Mālama i ka wai

Streams gave them water for their families and crops.



#### Mālama i ke kai

The ocean delivered their ancestors to these islands and gave them food.



#### **Pono** In perfect order; true condition

Today:

Do the right thing...

Author: Celia Smith, Botany Department

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#### **Photo credits:**

CP Becker: www.polihale.com

JE Smith: www.botany.hawaii.edu

www.travelnotes.de

www.videotravel.com

Bishop Museum Biological Survey

Department of Land & Natural Resources, State of Hawaii

NOAA photo library especially Dr. Jim McVey

Waikiki Aquarium